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RURAL DISTRICT OF RUTHIN

ANNUAL
HEALTH REPORT
1960



Medical Officer of Health

M. JONES ROBERTS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

The Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh.

Tel. No. Denbigh 289.

Public Health Inspector

G. WYNNE REES, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.,

Rural District Council Offices, Well Street, Ruthin.

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**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
RUTHIN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

Mr. Chairman and Councillors,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Health Report for the year 1960.

The Public Health Inspector and I wish to thank you, Mr. Chairman, the Chairmen and Members of the various Committees and Members of the Council for the assistance we have received during the year. We also thank the Officials and Members of the staff for their ready assistance at all times.

Yours faithfully,

M. JONES ROBERTS,

Medical Officer of Health.

The Chairmen of the Council and Committees during the year were as follows :—

Chairmen of the Council :—

January—May 1960 : Councillor J. O. MORRIS.

June—December 1960 : Councillor D. SAUNDERS DAVIES.

Chairmen of the Public Health Committee :—

January—May 1960 : Councillor J. PIERCE.

June—December 1960 : Councillor Rev. G. T. HUGHES.

Chairmen of the Housing Committee :—

January—May 1960 : Councillor DAVID ROBERTS.

June—December 1960 : Councillor T. BRYAN JONES.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE RURAL DISTRICT

Area of the Rural District	98,651 (acres)
Registrar General's estimated population (mid-1960) ..	9,420
Number of inhabited houses	3,125
Rateable Value (1/4/60)	£84,817
Sum represented by a penny rate	£331 . 12 . 11

The estimated population was 9,420 compared with 9,380 in 1959, an increase of 40.

The number of inhabited houses has increased from 3,115 in 1959 to 3,125 in 1960.

DEATHS

Comparability Factor	1.00		
	England and Wales, 1960	1959	1960
Crude death rate (per 1,000 population) ...	11.5	11.41	10.93
Corrected death rate (per 1,000 population)	—	11.41	10.93
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 population)	—	0.32	0.42
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 live and still-births)	19.7	17.64	23.53
Maternal mortality rate	0.39	Nil	Nil
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.7	11.97	24.09
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 legitimate live births)	—	12.27	25.15
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	—	Nil	Nil
Neo natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) first four weeks	15.6	11.97	24.09
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	—	—	24.09
Perinatal mortality rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births)	—	—	35.29

The following table shows the number of deaths which occurred during the year . The number of deaths which occurred in 1959 is shown in the first column for comparison.

Cause of Death	1959		1960	
	Total.	Total	Males.	Females
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	1	2	2	—
Tuberculosis—Other.....	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic Diseases.....	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections.....	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—
Malignant diseases—Stomach.....	3	4	3	1
Lungs, Bronchus.....	4	2	2	—
Breast.....	3	—	—	—
Uterus.....	—	—	—	—
Other	9	10	7	3
Total Cancer deaths	19	16	12	4
Leukaemia	1	—	—	—
Diabetes	—	2	1	1
Vascular lesions of the nervous system.....	25	21	8	13
Coronary diseases	12	11	7	4
Hypertension with heart diseases	—	6	2	4
Other heart diseases.....	15	15	6	9
Other circulatory diseases	4	5	3	2
Influenza	4	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	4	3	1
Bronchitis	2	3	2	1
Other respiratory diseases	3	1	—	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	—	—	—
Castriitis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	1	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	—	1
Hyperplasis of prostate	1	2	2	—
Maternal causes.....	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	—	—	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	9	4	5
Motor vehicle accidents	1	—	—	—
All other accidents	3	3	2	1
Suicide	—	1	1	—
Homicide.....	—	—	—	—
All Causes.....	100	103	56	47

The deaths occurred in the following age groups :—

	Total.	Males.	Females
Under 1 year.....	2	1	1
1 — 10 years	2	1	1
10 — 20 years	1	1	—
20 — 30 years	2	—	2
30 — 40 years	—	—	—
40 — 50 years	2	1	1
50 — 60 years	10	7	3
60 — 70 years	28	17	11
70 — 80 years	30	17	13
80 — 90 years	21	11	10
90 years and over.....	5	—	5
Total.....	103	56	47

There were 103 deaths during the year compared with 107 the previous year, giving a death rate of 10.93 compared with 11.41 in 1959 and 11.5 for England and Wales. Of these deaths, 84 occurred in persons aged 60 years and over.

There were no deaths due to influenza compared with 4 the previous year, and 4 deaths were due to pneumonia compared with 2 in 1959.

There were no deaths from any other infectious disease.

Deaths from cancer totalled 16 compared with 19 in 1959. Of these, 2 were due to cancer of the lung compared with 1 the previous year.

Perhaps one should again draw your attention and that of the general public to the connection between lung cancer and smoking. Cigarette smoking has a significant effect in impairing the function of the lungs and there is little doubt that it is one of the chief factors in the cause of lung cancer. The death rate from lung cancer is increasing continually throughout the country and it is significant that there are more smokers amongst lung cancer patients than amongst other patients. The mortality rises with the number of cigarettes smoked.

Deaths from vascular lesions, lesions of the heart and lesions of the circulatory system totalled 58 compared with 56 the previous year. Eleven of these were due to coronary diseases compared with 12 in 1959.

There was one suicidal death compared with NIL in 1959.

Deaths due to accidents numbered 3 and occurred as follows :—

1. In a person aged 60 years who suffered from various causes, but death was accelerated by a fracture of the femur.

2. In a person aged 85 years where death was accelerated by burns which were caused when a lighted match dropped on a newspaper which set fire to a chair.
3. In a boy aged 10 years and was due to fracture of the dorsal spine due to a fall from his bicycle.

Here again I would draw attention to the dangers of accidents in the home. As one gets older there is loss of vision, the brain slows down and often the balance is disturbed. Everything should be done to ease the lot of the aged—the stairs and steps should be well lit, litter should not be left about and long cords connecting lamps, electric fires, etc., should be avoided. Floors should not be slippery and mats and carpets should be tacked down.

Fires—gas and electric, as well as coal fires—should be well guarded. Electric flexes should be examined periodically and any fraying of the cord should be seen to. Gas taps and piping on stoves and fires should also be seen to at frequent intervals.

The attention of the general public should be drawn to these points.

Still-Births

The Still-Birth rate (per 1,000 live and still-births) was 23.53 compared with 17.64 in 1959 and 19.7 for England and Wales. The actual number of still-births was 4 compared with 3 the previous year.

Infant Deaths

The Infant Mortality Rate was 24.09 compared with 11.97 in 1959 and 21.7 for England and Wales. The actual number of infant deaths was 2.

One death was in a female child aged 2 days and occurred in hospital. The cause of death was prematurity (28 weeks gestation) and appears to have been unavoidable.

The other death was in a male child aged 3 days and occurred in hospital. The cause of death was atelectasis and prematurity and appears to have been unavoidable.

Maternal Mortality

There were no maternal deaths during the year, giving a Maternal Mortality Rate of Nil, the same as in 1959 and compared with 0.39 for England and Wales.

Births

Comparability Factor	1.02
Actual number of births registered	62 (32 Males and 30 Females)
Number of births relating to residents...	166 (95 Males and 71 Females)

Mothers are admitted to hospitals outside the area for confinement as there is no maternity hospital in the area.

The births were classified as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	90	69	159
Illegitimate	5	2	7

	England and Wales		
	1960	1959	1960
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population)	17.1	17.80	17.62
Corrected birth rate (per 1,000 population)	—	18.15	17.97
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	—	2.40	4.21

Infectious Diseases

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1960, arranged in the various age groups. The number of cases notified during 1959 is given in the first column for comparison.

Notifiable Disease	1959 Total	1960 Total	At Ages							
			under 1 year	1—5 years	6—15 years	16—25 years	26—45 years	46—65 years	65 years & over	Ages unknown
Scarlet Fever	6	11	—	1	9	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	5	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	34	191	2	56	124	4	—	—	—	5
Pneumonia	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	5	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—
non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	57	214	2	58	138	5	2	3	1	5

The total number of cases of infectious diseases (including tuberculosis) notified during the year was 214 compared with 57 cases in 1959. The increase in the number of cases notified was due to the fact that 191 cases of measles were notified (183 of these during the last six months of the year) compared with 34 cases the previous year.

Eleven cases of scarlet fever were notified compared with 6 cases in 1959. These cases were all confined to one area except one case which does not appear to have any connection with the others.

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified compared with one case the previous year.

Five cases of whooping cough were notified compared with Nil in 1959. One case occurred in a child under 5 years of age and the other 4 in children between 6 and 15 years. The disease was mild in each case.

There were no cases of erysipelas notified compared with one case in 1959 and no cases of food poisoning compared with 5 cases the previous year.

One case of german measles was notified by a head teacher. This is not a notifiable disease.

During the year 6 cases of tuberculosis (5 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary) were notified compared with 6 in 1959. The lesion in respect of the non-pulmonary case was in the genito urinary system.

Two other cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were added to the register during the year in respect of patients who had come to reside in the area.

Ten cases of tuberculosis were removed from the register, 1 patient having left the area, 6 recovered, 2 died, and a change of diagnosis was made in respect of the remaining case.

The following table shows the number of cases of tuberculosis on the register at the beginning and at the end of 1960.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Number on register on 1st January 1960	41	12	36	3	92
Number on register on 31st December 1960	42	12	34	2	90

Three cases of tuberculosis were admitted to hospitals or sanatoria during the year and 5 cases were discharged.

The following table indicates the number of inspections carried out by the Public Health Inspector regarding infectious diseases :—

Number of visits re infectious diseases	26
Number of visits re tuberculosis	8
Number of room fumigated and disinfected	5
Number of cases where disinfectant was used	5
Number of cases where bedding was removed for stoving	Nil

PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

Injections have been given to protect children against diphtheria and whooping cough and the response has been fairly good, but until 100% of the children are protected, cases will occur. Following publicity given to cases and deaths from diphtheria in other areas, a campaign was organised in the county and schools were visited for the purpose of giving diphtheria injections. Parents' consent were obtained and the children were given the injections at school. It appears from these returns that many children had never received any injections at all, but in quite a few cases the parents had forgotten which injections their children had had during infancy, and after the injections had been given at school, many parents remembered that diphtheria injections had already been given. Most children were also found to have had the booster injections at the ages of 5 and 10 years. It is the duty of all parents to see that their children receive the injections without delay either from their own doctor or at the clinic.

Since April 1960, babies are being protected against tetanus. This is given at the same time and is included in the same dose as diphtheria and whooping cough prophylactic.

The number immunised against these diseases during the year was as follows :—

(a) Against diphtheria only :—

Under 5 years	2
Over 5 years	29
Booster injections	550

(b) Against diphtheria and whooping cough combined :—

Under 5 years	45
Over 5 years	26

(c) Against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus :—

Under 5 years	82
Over 5 years	2

Smallpox

The number of vaccinations carried out during the year was as follows :—

Number of primary vaccinations :—

Under 5 years	122
Over 5 years	10
Number of re-vaccinations	19

Poliomyelitis

Poliomyelitis vaccination has been given throughout the year, and in February 1960 people up to the age of 40 years were included in the group who could be given vaccination at the clinics. The response in persons up to 26 years of age has been good but is by no means 100%. The attendances in the "26—40" group has been disappointing except in cases where mothers attend the clinics with their children.

Persons aged 40 years and over may attend their own doctor for the injections as this is given under the National Health Service and has not been made the responsibility of the Local Authority.

Evening sessions are arranged for adults, but these were cancelled during the winter months owing to the fact that only a few persons attended and also there was risk of inclement weather. Evening sessions will be resumed again about March—April 1961 if there is a demand for this.

The number of persons who were vaccinated against this disease during the year was as follows :—

Under 1 year	56
1—4 years	30
5—14 years	26
15—25 years	27
26—40 years	189
	<hr/>
Total	328
	<hr/>
Number of booster injections given	708

Tuberculosis

Owing to the fact that the medical staff were concerned with the diphtheria preventive campaign and poliomyelitis vaccination, it was

Smallpox Vaccination—

at 2—3 months.

Re-vaccination should be carried out at about 8—9 years.

Triple Antigen (Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus) :—

at 3, 4 and 5 months with a booster dose at 18 months.

A further booster injection against diphtheria and tetanus is given on entry to school.

Another booster dose against diphtheria is given at the age of 9—10 years.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination—

at 6 and 7 months with a booster injection after an interval of 6—7 months.

A further injection may be necessary later, but at the moment no arrangements are being made for this.

B.C.G. Vaccination—

at 13 years.

Contacts who are examined at the Chest Clinics are given B.C.G. Vaccination as and when necessary.

Care of the Aged

There was no need to take action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, during the year. The Health Visitors supervised cases who were in need of care and attention and everything possible was done to help them at home.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 50

No action was taken under this section of the Act during 1960.

Housing

Forty pre-war houses and 325 post-war houses have been built by the Council, making a total of 365 houses.

Ten privately-owned houses were completed and occupied during 1960, an increase of one on the previous year. Again the difficulty of obtaining suitable sites has undoubtedly had a serious effect on private building.

Inspections of the Council houses in the district were regularly carried out, and with very few exceptions they were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

The Council continues to make grants under the Housing Acts, in respect of improvement to houses. Seventeen schemes were completed during the year. Since the Housing Acts 1949—1954 introduced the improvement grant scheme, 131 houses have been improved at a cost to the Council of approximately £39,317. This type of work gives considerable satisfaction and results in a standard of accommodation comparable with that of a new house, and at considerably less cost.

The House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, which came into operation on the 14th June 1959, introduced a new system of Standard Grants to supplement the present system of Improvement Grants. Very little interest has been shown in the new grant. Two applications have been received and approved during the year. The schemes have not yet been completed.

Again close co-operation is maintained with the Ruthin Regional Office of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, in connection with the making of grants for improvement of farm houses, under the provisions of the Hill Farming and Livestock Rearing Act. A number of the schemes were completed during the year and every endeavour is made to maintain the standards required by the Housing Acts.

Schools

Inspections of the Schools in the district revealed that Llanbedr C.P. School continues to be seriously overcrowded. The provision of an additional class room is essential for the well being of both staff and pupils.

At Bryn Eglwys School a start was made on the erection of a new kitchen, and the conversion of the existing sanitary accommodation to water closets. It is expected that this scheme will be completed during 1961.

School Canteens

Work on the erection of new canteens at Pentre Celyn and Prion Schools was completed during the year. At Llanferres, Llanfair D.C. and Bryn Eglwys, new canteens are in course of erection, and should all be completed early in 1961.

Conditions at the other canteens are much the same as last year. At Llanelidan, Llandegla and Clocaenog, use is made of Village and Church Halls. This is a most unsatisfactory arrangement as the canteens are away from the school premises and are available for use by various other bodies. It is hoped that steps will be taken in the near future to provide canteens for the exclusive needs of these schools.

At Graianrhyd C.P. School the canteen occupies one of the cloak

rooms. It is small, poorly ventilated, and has a door leading into a large class room. Steam and cooking odours gain access to this class room, much to the discomfort of staff and pupils. A new canteen is required at this school.

Food

Number of food premises in the area 109
These consist of :—

Shops	48
Public Houses	26
Hotels	3
Cafes	6
School Canteens	16
Other Canteens	2
Vans	6
Dairies	1
Slaughterhouses	1

The total number of inspections made at the above premises was 168.

The food premises in the area are mainly family concerns, and only a few employ assistants. Conditions were generally found to be satisfactory as regards cleanliness and staff hygiene. Improvements were carried out at a number of premises and it is pleasing to report that no statutory action was found necessary.

Condemned Foodstuffs

The following articles of food were condemned during the year :—

- 2½ lbs. of Danish Hafnia Ham Cured Pressed Pork.
- 1 Tin of Cygnet Brand Ham and Veal Loaf.
- 1 Tin of Unox Pork Luncheon Meat.
- 1 × 7 oz. Tin of Mayfair Corned Beef Loaf.
- 1 × 12 oz. Tin of Armour Corned Beef.
- 10 Tins of K.Y. Sliced Cling Peaches.
- 1 Tin of KOO Peaches.
- 4 Tins (Halves) of Beulah's Yellow Cling Peaches.
- 1 × 1 lb. 13 oz. Tin of Fairway Bartlett Peaches.
- 4 Tins of Smedleys Garden Beetroot.
- 1 Tin of Trout Hall's Grapefruit.
- 1 Tin of Felice Del Forno Tomatoes.
- 3 × 15 oz. Tins of Del Monte Pilchards.
- 2 × 15½ oz. Tins of Casserole Stewed Steak.
- 1 Tin of Fairway Pears.
- 2 × 15½ oz. Tins of Normans Strawberries.
- 1 × 1 lb. Tin of Delcio Pineapple Cubes.
- 1 × 1 lb. Tin of KOO Apricots in Syrup.
- 1 × 11 oz. Tin of Emperor Brand Mandarin Oranges.

Food Sampling

This is carried out under the Food and Drugs Act by the County Council's Chief Inspector. I would thank Mr. Thos. H. Evans for permission to include the following table :—

Article.	No. Taken.	Genuine.	Not Genuine, or Sub-standard.
MILK	15	9	6
Butter	3	3	—
Flour	1	1	—
Bread	1	1	—
Sausages	1	1	—
Sweets	1	1	—
Condensed Milk	1	1	—
Whiskey	1	1	—
Totals	24	18	6

As will be observed from the above Table, six samples of milk were certified by the Public Analyst as being "Not Genuine," due in each case to a deficiency in the fat content. Five of them were samples taken on delivery to a wholesale dairy and were followed back to the farm where the milk was produced. On "Appeal to Cows" samples being taken it was found that the cows were giving milk below the standard of fat. The farmer immediately made an adjustment in his milking times and also bought some Jersey cows with the result that recent samples taken of his milk have been found to be very satisfactory and above the standard. The sixth instance of fat deficiency was not serious and proved to be due to the milk of the herd not being thoroughly mixed together before bottling. This point was attended to following my visit to the farm, and here again subsequent samples have been satisfactory.

There was no trace of extraneous water in any milk sample taken in the area during the year.

Milk Supplies

Five samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year. All the samples proved to be satisfactory.

Ice Cream

There are no manufacturers of ice cream in the district. Forty-three premises are registered for the sale of pre-packed ice cream, and vehicles from adjoining districts retail ice cream in the area. Vehicles and premises were periodically inspected and found to be satisfactory.

Slaughterhouses

There is one licensed slaughterhouse in the area, situated in the parish of Llanferres.

All animals slaughtered were inspected prior to release for sale to the public. The Byelaws have not been adopted in the area.

The Council's report to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, made in October 1960, in accordance with the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958 (Section 3), and the Slaughterhouses Reports Direction, 1959; recommended that certain works be carried out to enable the Slaughterhouse to comply with the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, and the Regulations made under these Acts.

In their report, the Council also recommended that the works of improvement should be completed not later than 1st July 1961. The owner has agreed to carry out the necessary work before this date, and a start has already been made.

Number of visits made to the slaughterhouse for meat inspection	60
---	----

Number of visits made to the slaughterhouse (apart from meat inspection)	6
--	---

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number Killed (if known)	Nil	Nil	Nil	549	Nil	Nil
Number Inspected	Nil	Nil	Nil	549	Nil	Nil
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	76	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	Nil	Nil	Nil	13.8%	Nil	Nil
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Cysticercosis.

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Water Supplies

Five sources of water are owned by the Council. Water is also purchased in bulk from the Birkenhead Corporation and the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company.

A new service reservoir is being constructed at Fronheulog (Llanrhaeadr) and a new water main is being laid from Fronheulog to Rhewl. In addition to this scheme, short lengths of new water main are to be laid at Gellifor and Llanbedr.

The scheme for laying a new 4" main from the existing Nantglyn system to connect to the Aled Council's main at Bylchau has been completed.

Approximately 70 per cent of the properties in the district have a piped water supply.

Parish.	No. of dwelling houses supplied by Council's water mains, direct to the houses.	Population.	Dwelling houses served by stand-pipes.	Population.
Aberwheeler	54	150	4	7
Bryn Eglwys	55	159	3	3
Clocaenog	53	149	0	0
Derwen	87	260	0	0
Efenechtyd	78	212	1	3
Cyffylliog	43	131	0	0
Llanarmon	293	705	9	20
Llanbedr	131	349	0	0
Llandegla	105	211	1	2
Llanelidan	123	355	0	0
Llandyrnog	244	1046	12	23
Llanfair	233	683	4	10
Llanferres	179	558	3	6
Llanfwrog	53	203	0	0
Llangynhafal	148	419	0	0
Llanrhaeadr	251	767	14	15
Llanynys	207	578	0	0
Nantglyn	60	141	12	20
Total.....	2,397	7,076	63	109

233 samples of water were taken and sent for bacteriological examination during the year. All unsatisfactory reports were followed up, and every endeavour made to improve the supplies.

Name of Supply.	No. of Samples Taken.	Result.
Borehole Supply	50	Class 1—45 samples Class 2— 3 samples Technical Information only— 2 samples
Prion Supply	53	Class 1—34 samples Class 2— 2 samples Technical Information only—17 samples
Cricor Supply	55	Class 1—22 samples Class 3— 1 sample Class 4— 4 samples Technical Information only—28 samples
Nant-y-Ne Supply	35	Class 1—24 samples Class 2— 1 sample Technical Information only—10 samples
Moel Fammau Supply	26	Class 1—10 samples Technical Information only—16 samples
Birkenhead Corporation Supply	5	Class 1— 5 samples
Nantglyn Supply	2	Class 1— 1 sample Class 4— 1 sample
Wrexham and East Denbighshire Supply	6	Class 1— 6 samples
Mold Water Company Supply	1	Class 1— 1 sample
Number of samples in Class 1		148
Number of samples in Class 2		6
Number of samples in Class 3		1
Number of samples in Class 4		5
Number of samples taken for Technical In- formation only		73
Total number of samples taken		233

Sewage Disposal

A start was made on the new sewage disposal scheme for Graigfechan, and further progress was made in the preparation of schemes for Llanbedr and Waen, Aberwheeler. It is hoped that a start will be made in connection with the two latter schemes in 1961.

Closet Accommodation

Thirty-three conversions from privies to water closets were carried out during the year.

Rodent Control

The Council has a rodent control service in operation and employs a part-time Rodent Operator who carries out the practical work of destruction of rats and mice under the supervision of the Public Health Inspector.

As a general rule, a charge is made for this service in respect of treatments of business premises. Private dwelling houses are treated free of charge.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

PART I OF THE ACT

1 Inspections for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	16	23	Nil	Nil
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises).	14	36	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	30	59	Nil	Nil

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out- work)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Refuse Collection

Refuse is removed fortnightly from all dwelling houses by the Council's manual employees, under the control of the Surveyor.

This service forms part of the rate fund services. Trade refuse from business premises and refuse from farms, however, is not removed by the Council. Occupiers of these premises have to make their own arrangements for its disposal.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws or Regulations

There are no offensive trades or hop-pickers in the district.

Rag Flock Act, 1951

There are no premises within the district in which rag is manufactured, used or sold.

Rivers and Streams

No complaints were received regarding the pollution of rivers or streams.

Summary and Classification of Visits made by the Public Health Inspectors

Visits made under the Public Health and Housing Acts	1,167
Visits made in respect of drainage work	581
Visits to Council houses	502
Visits in respect of water supplies	176
Visits for Food Inspection	168
Visits for Meat Inspection	60
Visits to investigate cases of infectious disease	26
Disinfections	5
Visits to Factories and Workshops	59
Visits to Schools	49

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Laboratory Service

The Public Health Laboratory is at Conway, and samples of water, milk and ice cream are sent there for bacteriological examination. Other types of bacteriological examinations are carried out there to aid in the diagnosis of illness, e.g. food poisoning, scarlet fever, meningitis, etc.

Ambulance Service

This service is controlled by the County Medical Officer of Health at Wrexham, but Denbigh, Llanrwst and Llangernyw ambulances are under the jurisdiction of the Ambulance Sub-Station at Colwyn Bay.

The following is given for the information of the Council and the numbers refer to cases conveyed by the various ambulances and the mileage covered during the year.

Name of Ambulance Station.	Denbigh.	Ruthin.	Llanrwst.	Llangernyw.	Cerrig-y-Drudion.	Totals.
Number of cases conveyed	2,640	2,424 and 450 by Voluntary Ambulance.	114	1,986	86	7,700
Total Mileage	31,264	28,830 and 7,781 by Voluntary Ambulance.	3,608	24,830	3,737	100,050
Number of ambulances per station	1	2	1	1	1	6
Whether manned by voluntary or by full-time personnel	Both	Both	Voluntary	Full-time	Voluntary	

Sitting Case Cars (Taxis)

No. of Journeys.	No. of Cases.	Total Mileage.
1,408	4,164	69,391

Mental Health Service

This service is under the supervision of the County Medical Officer of Health at Wrexham.

Orthopaedic Clinics

This clinic is held at the Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh, on the first and third Wednesday morning in each month. Surgeons from Gobowen Orthopaedic Hospital attend this clinic once every two months.

Some patients from the Rural District attend Orthopaedic Clinics held weekly at Wrexham and Rhyl Hospitals.

Venereal Diseases Clinics

These clinics are held at hospitals in Llandudno, Wrexham, Chester, Bangor and St. Asaph.

School Ophthalmic Clinics

Sessions are held at the Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh, by appointment.

Some children from the Rural District attend Ophthalmic Clinics held at Denbigh, St. Asaph and Wrexham Hospitals.

Child Guidance Clinics

Clinics are held as follows :—

At Bod Difyr, Cefn Road, Colwyn Bay, on Wednesdays and Fridays.

At Gatehill Clinic, Kings Mills Road, Wrexham, on Thursdays and by appointment on Fridays.

Family Planning Clinics

Clinics are held as follows :—

At Nant-y-Glyn Clinic, Colwyn Bay, on Mondays between 2.30 and 3.30 p.m.

At No. 1 Grosvenor Road, Wrexham, on Thursdays between 2 and 4.30 p.m.

Chest Clinics

Patients from the area attend the Chest Clinic held every Wednesday morning at the Denbigh Infirmary or at the weekly clinic held at the Chest Clinic, Grosvenor Road, Wrexham, and at a Rhyl Hospital.

Infant Welfare Clinics

No Infant Welfare Clinics are held in the rural district, but mothers attend with their babies at clinics held at Ruthin and Denbigh. The following figures, showing the attendance at these clinics during the year, include babies from other areas, i.e. Denbigh and Ruthin Boroughs and Aled Rural District.

		Under 1 year		1—2 years	2—5 years	Total visits
		1st Visits	Re-visits			
Denbigh	139	1,322	349	476	2,286
Ruthin	95	543	177	209	1,024

The clinic premises at Ruthin are not suitable for clinic purposes and the staff look forward to the day when they can work in premises set aside for the purpose and not used by other authorities.

Welfare Foods are available during the clinic sessions at Denbigh and

Ruthin Clinics and are also available at 40 Well Street, Ruthin, and at the Denbigh Clinic on Friday afternoons. Depots are also open in the various villages for the convenience of mothers who are unable to get to the Clinics for the food.

Transport to the Clinic at Ruthin is provided from the outlying districts of Llanarmon, Llanferres and Maeshafn where there are no convenient buses. The number of mothers and babies who took advantage of this was 98.

Dental Clinics

These clinics are held at the Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh, as and when necessary for the examination and treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and toddlers.

The number of cases treated during the year was as follows :—

Number examined	6
Number requiring treatment	6
Number treated	6
Number completed treatment	1

Nursing Services

The following are the names and addresses of the nursing staff serving the district.

Health Visitors

Miss C. J. Davies, 40 Well Street, Ruthin. Tel. No. Ruthin 200.

Miss E. Edwards, 40 Well Street, Ruthin. Tel. No. Ruthin 200.

Miss S. C. Evans, The Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh. Tel. No. Denbigh 289.

Miss O. M. Hobson, The Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh. Tel. No. Denbigh 289.

Miss E. Morus Jones, The Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh. Tel. No. Denbigh 289. (Commenced duties June 1960.)

Miss Evans, Miss Hobson and Miss Morus Jones also cover Denbigh Borough and part of Aled Rural District, and Miss Davies and Miss Edwards also cover Ruthin Borough.

Tuberculosis Health Visitors

Miss M. Thomas, 21 Severn Road, Colwyn Bay.

Miss M. Lloyd Edwards, The Chest Clinic, Grosvenor Road, Wrexham. Tel. No. Wrexham 4242.

Miss Thomas and Miss Lloyd Edwards also cover the whole of the County.

District Nurses

Nurse M. J. Jones, Annedd Wen, Nantglyn, Denbigh. Tel. No. Nantglyn 225.

Nurse M. J. Holland, Arfryn, Clawddnewydd, Ruthin. Tel. No. Clawddnewydd 203.

Nurse L. I. Jones, Arosfa, Llanarmon Y.I., Mold. Tel. No. Llanarmon Y.I. 87.

Nurse M. Williams, Min y Coed, Rhewl, Ruthin. Tel. No. Ruthin 254.

Nurse Fowell, Telpyn Smithy, Rhewl, Ruthin. Tel. No. Ruthin 492.

Domestic Help Service

The number of domestic helps employed in the district during the year was 24.

The number of cases where domestic help was provided was as follows :—

Maternity	1
Tuberculosis	2
Chronic Sick and Aged	22
Others	6
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Total	31
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